Men and Missions

LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT

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THIS MONTH—THE EAST, FAR AND NEAR

March 1919 Vol. X No. 7

Layman's Missionary Movement of the United States and Canada

1 Madison Avenue, New York City

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The Picture on the Cover

THE DOORWAY TO PEACE

THE picture represents the doorway to the French Foreign Office, on the Quai D'Orsay, Paris. Behind this closed doorway the future of the world is being decided. When the door is finally opened, will permanent peace emerge?

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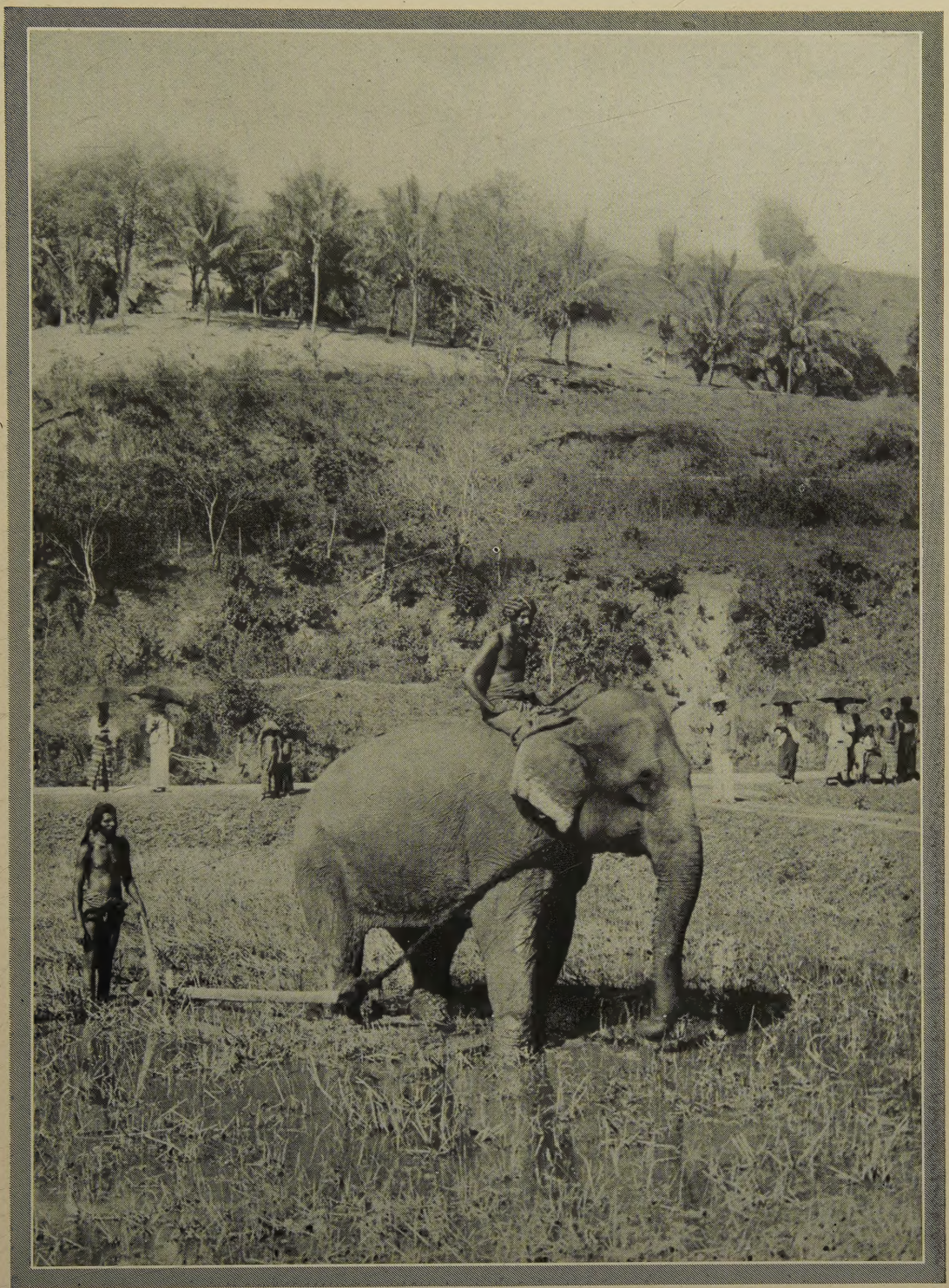

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WHY INDIA LAGS

THIS TELLS PART OF THE STORY OF WHY INDIA LAGS, ECONOMICALLY. WHAT INDIA NEEDS IN THIS RESPECT AMERICA COULD AND SHOULD HELP SUPPLY, IN RESPONSE TO THE APPEALS PRINTED ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE.

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PIERRE BLOMMAERT

IS THE CHIEF PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN OF THE BELGIAN ARMY, THE FIRST IT EVER HAD. HE HOLDS A MAJOR'S COMMISSION AND HAS BEEN DECORATED MANY TIMES. ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE CHAPLAIN BLOMMAERT TELLS OF HIS BRAVE COUNTRY'S PLANS FOR HER FUTURE.

Men and Missions

LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT

March, 1919 Vol. X. No. 7

Trusteeship

THE splendid work being done by American missionaries for the social and economic development of India, China and Africa is only given in the briefest outline in this number. The sketches give, however, an idea of the splendid and unselfish service being done by missionaries everywhere in helping backward peoples to develop their resources and, in doing so, to create character along distinctly Christian lines. America has, thus, long since in effect accepted that principle of trusteeship which the proposed League of Nations would only enlarge and develop along general administrative lines. Happily, the American missionary has been first in this field of national expansion. He has created and maintained standards of conduct that his civil colleague must live up to. In this lies our confidence that whatever be the extent of America's mandatory responsibilities, she will acquit herself creditably. And she will have her missionaries to thank for it.

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A Tip to Sam Higginbottom

THE War Department, under stress of circumstances, commandeered our higher educational institutions for military purposes when it organized the Student Army Training Corps. The idea was a brilliant one, however short its fulfilment came of complete realization. The S.A.T.C. is no more and many of the colleges and universities that housed it are in rather straightened circumstances in consequence. The S.A.T.C. idea fired the imagination of the college boy with a desire and a hope of being useful in the great cause of world-freedom. That great victory has been won without him and he is naturally and grievously disappointed. The probable loss of his academic career did not daunt him; it was gladly surrendered as a part of his sacrifice. Now that it has been restored, probably some of its former glamor has departed. Something vital must be supplied, for youth still lives in the heroic age, despite the cynic and the pessimist. There is a great opportunity offered to the Church to fill the void in the student-incentive by proclaiming and illustrating the need and nobility of service in the gigantic task of world reconstruction on a Christian basis. Lectures on the relation of missions to civilization, to education, to science, to industry, given at every former S.A.T.C. center, would create an atmosphere in which the choice of life-service would be mightily and permanently influenced in a truly heroic direction. A tour of our colleges by such a man as Sam Higginbottom would win many a young man and woman to enlist in the greatest work in the world.

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Every Member Canvasses

FROM time to time, in another part of the magazine, we record the individual successes of local every member canvasses. We have yet to record a real failure. The plan is being tried, with gratifying results, in still larger fields, denominationally, and with proportionate success. Nation-wide canvasses, with correlative international action, is also being attempted. Such large applications of this sound principle are quite feasible, since every whole, however big, is made up of small workable units. Efficient local leadership solves the problem of infinite expansion. The world for Christ is the biggest plan in existence, but it is capable of successful demonstration if every community does its part. There is no place for fear in such a plan if this idea is kept in mind.

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Sizzling with Enthusiasm

THE reports of the Congregational Church's nation-wide every-member drive are most encouraging. As reported in the *Congregationalist,* "a striking feature of the reports is their enthusiasm. They fairly sizzle with it. 'Budgets oversubscribed,' 'Apportionment fully met,' '25 per cent. increase,' '50 per cent. increase,' 'Benevolent pledges in-

creased from 140 to 500 and amounts from $2,400 to $4,000,' 'Increase of 14 per cent. in home expenses and 107 per cent. for missions,' 'Increased contributions 400 per cent. and regular income 200 per cent.,' 'Our 5th Canvass and the best,' 'The only method,' 'Would consider no other,' 'Improves from year to year,' 'Mistake to go back to the old way,' and so the record runs from churches large, weak, crippled and strong. The joy over the by-products in fraternal, social, educational and spiritual results is expressed in every imaginable phrase. The first 80 reports from Massachusetts show 6 churches that will take no canvass, 5 that will take it later and 45 that have gone over the top, some nearly doubling their apportionment. The vote is unanimous for a repetition of the drive."

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This Color Did Not Run!

THE enthusiasm with which the negro troops returning from abroad were received was well justified by the record the black men made in the war. The proud and worthy slogan emblazoned on the trains that bore them to the transports: "This color will not run", was amply redeemed in the acid test of trench warfare. The black soldiers of America fought with superb courage. But their amenability to discipline was even more remarkable and reassuring. Their morals were equal to their morale, all of which goes to show that our black fellow-citizens, when properly led, can become as useful and dependable as any element in the nation. Give them leadership and discipline and the black peril will disappear.

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Team Work

A REAL gain from war-time exigencies has been the development of united community action in many directions, social as well as economic. Social service is being rendered on a larger scale than hitherto and is being more than ever based on intelligent knowledge of actual conditions, the relation of which is becoming known to more people in each community than ever before. Team work is supplanting haphazard methods and the permanent uplift of the community is superseding the makeshift policies of spasmodic, temporary and sporadic relief. The ideal of the stewardship of talent, as well as that of money, is gaining ground. The combination is a happy one and a happy augury of better times. All this is paving the way for the great, united interchurch world movement that is gathering strength and momentum every day and promising the most undreamed of advance in the religious annals of America.

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A Real Community Church

A CATHEDRAL is, and ought to be a great centre for community worship and especially for community commemorations. Bishop Greer is making the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York city just such a useful and indispensable religious centre. Moreover, he is doing it in the right way, which is always the best way. He is making all people, of every faith, welcome within the cathedral and, so far as the canons of his church permit, their ministers also, by inviting them to take such part in the services as are agreeable to their convictions and wishes. This is real Christian unity achieved by nothing more than a genuine, brotherly, Christian spirit, sanctified common-sense and a sense of civic and religious responsibility to utilize a splendid ecclesiastical plant to the utmost in the interest and for the spiritual benefit of the whole Christian community. We congratulate the bishop on his wise, useful and statesmanlike policy.

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The Season of Lent

CERTAIN religious communions, Protestant as well as Roman Catholic, have observed the forty days of Lent in much the same way for centuries by an effort to deepen the spiritual life by the more frequent use of the customary aids to devotion. Some find this the best way. Others do not. For these latter a more excellent way would be to broaden the spiritual life instead. One way to do so is to make the effort to be religious where one is not now religious at all—in the home, the office, society and in all the ordinary relations and routines of life. Be a better father, business man, citizen. Rotation of crops is a commonplace of efficient agriculture. It restores

the power of the soil to enrich itself and gives variety to the harvest. Break the fallow ground of the spirit and good seed, even though different, will yield a new and equally profitable harvest.

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Improve the Container

A CERTAIN soap-maker, not a thousand miles from New York, having run out of superlatives to define the perfection of his product, hit upon a statement that, by a side-wind, said in a novel and compelling way the last word that could be said concerning it: "As we couldn't improve our product, we improved the box." We can't improve the content of religion, but we can improve the container—ourselves. The forty days of Lent may be made exceedingly helpful if they are spent in experimenting in improvements on the container that holds our religion.

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A Record or a Method?

MANY people enter upon the cultivation of the spiritual life with the intention of making a record. It will be well for such to remember that a record is never made except by one who has trained for at least forty days or more. It will be wiser to use spiritual opportunities as a training season. He who trains faithfully may then go after a record, if he be so minded. But a record is not the only thing the trained athlete seeks. The record is only the evidence of his power to achieve supremacy. A Marathon runner won the prize in the last Olympic games but collapsed as he breasted the tape. He made a record but he lost his physical supremacy. He could never repeat his exploit.

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Keeping Fit

THE value of a period of training is not merely to make one fit physically to endure the unaccustomed strain of a single contest. It may do that, but that is not all one may get out of its discipline. Training is meant to put one in condition. It reveals defects to be remedied, faults to be avoided and weaknesses to be strengthened. The great value of the discipline of training is that when one gets in condition it is comparatively easy to stay so and the feeling of increased vitality encourages one to keep so. Besides, the trained man, in any walk of life, is ready for any sudden emergency call upon his powers. He also recuperates more quickly from any unusual strain. Mere staying power wins many a gruelling contest, where mere grit, however admirable, only leaves one exhausted and a prey to the inroads of the ever-ready germ in an attack on the weak spot revealed by the unprepared-for exertion. Win or lose, one is always the better for keeping in condition.

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A Cross is a Plus Sign

"GIVE UP" is a frequent spiritual admonition. It is good advice, even if trite, in many cases, but not all. It is only good where a better equivalent is provided for what is relinquished. Mere attrition weakens. Addition strengthens. Multiplication fortifies. We can only profitably give up things whose loss, paradoxically, will add to the strength, comfort and happiness of others. The giving up of some selfish and perhaps harmful indulgence will turn our subtraction into some one else's addition. It will also multiply our service without weakening our own strength by the sacrifice. In doing so we will prove the truth of the aphorism that crosses are the plus signs of life.

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Are You Religious or Bilious?

WRITING a prescription before making a diagnosis is a blind, hit-or-miss method, never followed by any reputable physician. And yet this is what many people do who attempt to treat themselves spiritually. Henry Ward Beecher once said that many people think themselves religious when they are merely bilious. Very few people know what is wrong with them spiritually. An excellent plan of spiritual improvement is to put one's self under observation and get the necessary data upon which to make a correct diagnosis. Time enough for writing the prescription when the diagnosis is made.

America a Missionary Mandatory

THIS is certainly the age of big undertakings. The great interchurch world movement places the Christian church of North America in the forefront of the forces that will supply the necessary and indispensable moral and spiritual content for the perilous times of peace and reconstruction ahead. Democracy, especially in its nascent European manifestations, is in dire need of such a content and its initial chaos is due to a lack of it. We need a greater measure of the same stabilizing force in America, but we must not shrink from the obvious and necessary duty of being its missionaries abroad. We covet no nation's goods, but we do earnestly covet their good. We must carry our share of the white man's burden or others, less able and scrupulous, will.

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The Red Hand

ON the same day that a "physical force" anarchist shot Premier Clemenceau in Paris, an American jury in New York acquitted an American "intellectual anarchist" of sedition. Of the two exponents of Bolshevism the more dangerous by far is the educated man who preaches anarchy to the crowd and then endeavors to evade responsibility for the consequences. There are many such in this country who are taking advantage of our proverbial tolerence to make the "little red schoolhouse" a centre, not of intellectual freedom, but of red obscurantism. The misguided youth who shot Clemenceau was only 18, the product of the same schooling that is sought to be foisted upon our educational system in the name of liberty! America has too long suffered from the clever but vicious propaganda of a Bolshevist press whose logical outcome was the assassination of McKinley, the attempted assassination of Roosevelt, and that necessitates an armed guard to surround the Chief Executive when he walks abroad in free America! It is time to end our easy-going tolerance of Bolshevism and to stamp it out at all cost wherever it appears and under whatever disguise. Our tolerance must not degenerate into either indifference or selfish cowardice. German propaganda is not dead yet. Its old chief, Matthias Erzberger, is a member of the present German government.

Saloon Substitutes

OUTSIDE the selling of alcoholic drinks, the saloon performed a function of public convenience which those who rejoice in the abolition of the saloon should not overlook in the substitute they supply—and supply a substitute they must, if they want to discount the "blind pig" that is sure to come into strenuous and multiplied existence once the saloon goes out. The saloon at present furnishes, free and without question, toilet rooms, lights for smokers, shelter from storms, and a meeting place. It also supplies, at cost, public telephone service, and a messenger call box. Any substitute must do the same or it will not attract the clientele without whose patronage it will fail. The saloon has been run on good business principles, however vicious its influence in other directions. It has offered its wares cleanly and attractively and with many public conveniences not to be found elsewhere. The saloon substitute must do likewise. It will be well, too, if those who may direct the saloon substitute avoid too many educational, philanthropic or uplifting side lines. Let them sell such good coffee and other harmless beverages as may not be surpassed elsewhere and they will not lack patronage or profits. Let the new "poor man's club" be a real public convenience.

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Rural Church Consolidation

WE are glad to note the progress of rural church consolidation, especially in Vermont and New Hampshire, which are essentially and typically rural communities. As in business, so in the church, ruinous and wasteful competition is giving way to useful and economical cooperation that is resulting in really efficient service to the community. Since May 1917, twenty-two unions and federations of churches have taken place in Vermont alone. Nine towns have been taken over by the Presbyterians; fourteen ministers were released for service elsewhere; fourteen more have had salary increases; $1,900 of home missions money have been freed for use in more needy fields; average church attendance has increased and large numbers of so-called outsiders have been enlisted in Christian work.

America and Armenia

Shall the United States be Mandatory for Some Portion of the Near East?

By Samuel T. Dutton

IT seems to be generally agreed the Peace Conference should establish a "Free Armenia" and there is strong sentiment in favor of having the United States act as trustee, affording protection and guidance in the way of initiating and organizing a democratic government. Great Britain will naturally look after Arabia and Mesopotamia. France has large interests in Syria. America by reason of her extensive mission work in Turkey and the present important undertaking in relieving the sufferers of Turkish cruelty has already become a trustee for that region. Even if the United States government should shrink from undertaking the official oversight of Armenia, it is certain that the best American talent can be mobilized for service in the interest of the new nation. There are plenty of soldiers in Armenia and while the population will be very mixed and the government will have to consider all the people, giving them an equal share, the Armenians by their superior ability, will easily become the leaders and will be largely in control.

Lord Bryce has just made a strong utterance in favor of giving this mandatory to the United States. He says, "America is specially fitted for the task, because she stands apart from the jealousies of European powers and none could suspect her of seeking dominion for herself." Let us hope that America will not fail to help in this important issue.

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God's Greatest Candlestick

By Charles H. Brent

Bishop of Western New York

GOD was made man in Jesus Christ —He was not made "men," He was made "man"; therefore, the individual has a care in God's sight, is cared for by God, as though each one were the only one; none the less, we are cared for not as individual units, separated from one another and not organically united, we are cared for as members of a body, as part of a social whole—and that social whole is the family of mankind.

A short time since, such a phrase as that would have been left chiefly to the missionary, the missionary who was supported generously by a few, tolerated by a considerable multitude, despised by many and ignored by the majority—but to-day the missionary principle is proclaimed from our high places, and men are saying, "We can no longer live a merely individual, selfish life, we have to live with the practical recognition of our relationship to the whole commonwealth of mankind." No more can America move back into her aloof position; no more can we busy ourselves with mere petty nationalism; all that we think and all that we do must be colored by the fact that our nation is related to all the nations of the world and is, in a measure, responsible for their wellbeing. If that is true of national affairs, much more is it true of the Kingdom of God.

Awhile ago the bugle called men to be led to lay down their lives in order that the world might be made safe for democracy. We counted democracy such a precious thing that we were led to give our lives for it. But there is something still greater than democracy to give life to. There is the Kingdom of God that must be spread throughout this world, and, until it covers the world as the waters cover the sea, even a league of nations, however wisely organized, cannot hope to maintain stable and righteous peace. The missionary, the despised missionary, is the greatest candlestick of God in the whole world at this present time, as he has been in the past and must be in the future. [From Bishop Brent's installation sermon at Buffalo.]

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Labor and the Peace Conference

A SERIES of inter-allied labor conferences has resulted in a program of international minimum standards of protection for labor. Every effort will be made to have this program included in the terms of settlement framed by the Peace Conference. Among the claims insisted upon are:

One day's rest in seven,
Prohibition of child labor,
Prohibition of night work for women and children and limitation of their working hours,
The fundamental right of labor to organize.

It is doubtful if any terms could be more vital to a lasting peace than those aimed at stabilizing industrial relations. In the effort to determine the right of these issues the pulpit should offer leadership and the pew should show the way by examples of just dealing. The one cure for industrial unrest is practical Christianity.

The Commission on the Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of Churches, 105 E. 22nd Street, New York, is prepared to furnish information to those interested in these pressing social themes.

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World Movement for Missions

Europe Plans for United Effort

IN view of the plans for the Inter-Church World Movement of North America, it is interesting to note that the following outline of a World Federation of Christian Missions was prepared by a European before the plans were made for the North American Movement. It is evident that men on both sides of the water are thinking on similar lines regarding the necessity for united effort.

The Task

1. To view the entire missionary problem from a world standpoint.
2. To link together the various missionary agencies at home and abroad.
3. To centralize all union and interboard activities, including those of allied societies.
4. To divide those activities into proper departments.

5. To survey the different problems to find out the real needs and the ways and means to meet them.

   "Surveys have to be kept up to date to be accurate and of permanent value."—Dr. Ritson.

   Comprehensive missionary surveys are essential to the largest and most effective use of the resources of the church.
6. To mobilize the whole church to face the entire missionary problem with a new and deeper understanding of God's will and of sacrifice and service.

Our Aim

1. Concerted planning, statesmanlike policy, and wise cooperation.
2. Assisting the manifold activities of the various missionary agencies.
3. Avoiding all waste of energy, time and money in the common cause to the benefit of the work God calls us to do.
4. Locating, wherever possible, all union and inter-board agencies in one building.
5. Elevating the standard of all missionary activities.
6. Building up an independent and self-propagating missionary Church throughout the world.
7. Not to supplant but to supplement.

To Agree Upon

1. That the missionary task is a personal duty of every believer in Christ Jesus; therefore, all Christians have to be mobilized.
2. That the salvation in Christ Jesus is for every human being—we owe it to every one to bring him the Gospel.
3. That the present time of crises and change is the God-given time to face the missionary task as a whole.
4. That all union and inter-board activities should be centralized in one central organization.
5. That the functions of such an organization are: *administrative*—executive and legislative—in all union and inter-board undertakings, and *advisory* in all dealings with the Mission Boards and Societies.
6. That the central organization has no right whatever to interfere with the work or the independence of the various denominational and interdenominational missionary agencies.
7. That the full development of all the energies in the church of Christ be guaranteed.
8. That nothing should be undertaken alone by one society that is also of common interest to other societies, except on a union basis.

Organization

A. *Sections*

The World Federation of Christian Missions should comprise the entire world and be divided in geographical sections. There could be an American, British, Continental, Australia, Indian, Chinese, Japanese African, Near East and Latin-American section.

The chairmen or general directors of those sections could form together the world committee, and those of the first three sections the executive members of this committee.

B. *Departments*

1. General Department
   a. For international relations.
   b. Governments.
   c. Emergency.
2. Missionary Education Department (Cultivation of the Home Church)
   a. Missionary research library.
   b. Statistics and world atlas.
   c. Missionary study and literature (periodicals)
   d. Press bureau.
   e. Pictures, charts, stereopticons, films.
   f. Missionary exhibitions.
   g. United mission campaigns for men and money.
3. Finance Department
   a. Business agency for purchasing, transportation, shipping, banking, and insurance for the service of all mission boards and societies.
   b. Central office of the business centres on the field. Each mission field should have its united business centre, comprising all business activities.
   c. Treasury of the funds for union enterprises.

d. Architects bureau.
e. Law office.

4. Missionaries and Candidates.
   a. Recruiting office and exchange of missionary candidates for evangelistic service, educational and literary work, medical missions, business and social work.
   b. Preparation and special studies.
   c. Missionary homes.
   d. Conferences for missionaries.
5. World Evangelization
6. Christian Education
   a. Schools—elementary, high, colleges, Bible schools, universities.
   b. Equipment.
7. Christian Literature
   a. Editing.
   b. Publishing.
   c. Distribution and colportage.
8. Medical Missions
   a. Hospitals and dispensaries.
   b. Medical schools.
   c. Medical literature.
   d. Public health.
9. Moslem Missions.
10. Social Activities
    a. Relief.
    b. Orphanages, etc.
    c. Anti-opium movements, etc.

Each department should serve as a clearing house for the special branch of work and lay out and continue an up-to-date survey.

C. *Staff*

Each section should have a general director and each department a director, with assistant directors for the sub-departments—all giving their full time.

"Men with largeness of mind and breadth of sympathy to understand the point of view of those with whom they cooperate. . . . Most of all, men who have seen, and who can lead others to see the vision of unity."—*Edinburgh Report on Cooperation and Unity.*

D. *Committees or Advisory Councils*

For each department and sub-department representing the special interests.

E. *Trustees*

For the American section could be appointed thirty-six trustees, twelve by foreign missionary agencies, twelve by Home Missionary agencies and twelve by a united missionary conference. The last ones should be Christian laymen with a world vision. One of the functions of the trustees should be to appoint the general director, and he would select his own staff with the approval of the trustees.

F. *Selected Prayer Circle for Times of Crisis*

Advantages

1. One united front at home and abroad.
2. Division of the entire field and distribution of the whole task among the different sections according to ability and resources; readjustments as often as necessary. The work of any section would not be finished until the missionary task is completed.
3. Development of all resources in each section.
4. The avoidance of excessive multiplication, especially in union enterprises.
5. Economy and efficiency in all financial operations. Tremendous saving of money in purchasing, transportation and exchange.
6. The democratization of all mission work in the various sections.

There are many existing conditions to be overcome, but, if we are willing to cooperate at home and abroad in the spirit of Jesus Christ, we will not only see the great field of undeveloped possibilities, but we will enter it in his name and fulfil the great commission of our glorified Lord and Master.

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Canadian Methodists Will Raise $8,000,000

CANADA has planned largely for its forward movement at the General Conference recently held and will seek to raise a minimum of $8,000,000 for its world work. Closely allied with the Centenary of Methodism in this country, the northern body will follow similar programs and methods.

The Type of Workers Needed for Africa

By John M. Springer

MEN of varied types are needed in Africa in these days of reconstruction for the many-sided task before the Christian church. That task is no less than the colossal one of uplifting a backward, child-race made up of mutually hostile tribes which, within, lack cohesion, security and helpful organization.

The Africans need to be led up through all the stages of further awakening, of getting acquainted with the world, with its laws, its dangers, its forces that help or mar and destroy, through the awkward, adolescent period that is so annoying to elders and so full of danger to the individual up to mature manhood as a race.

Industrially, the African has followed the easy philosophy of living the simple life, securing the needs of today and providing for the near tomorrow, but limited in his forecast and provision to a season at most. The country has been wide and nature kindly and with communal holdings of land, and a few necessities the African has not needed to exert himself greatly to live.

NATIVE PASTOR-TEACHERS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED TO SPREAD THE GOSPEL AND COUNTERACT MOHAMMEDANISM

MANY NATIVE TRAINED NURSES ARE WANTED IN DISEASE-CURSED AFRICA

The New Order

But the invasion of the foreigner, the white man, with his ideas of private ownership of land, large concessions and usually of the best land being granted to them in practically every colony, there has arisen entirely new conditions for the natives.

In many sections the native can no longer freely move about and select new garden sites every year or two, nor is he at liberty to enter the forest and cut any tree that his fancy or need dictates. Consequently he must now learn to renew the soil on a greatly restricted area and make it produce his living. He must build more permanent houses of brick, etc., rather than the pole structures that are eaten up by ants and borers within two to four or five years.

The village or tribal blacksmith of former days finds it difficult in the production of tools—axes, knives, spears—from nearby ore—to compete with the imported articles. Moreover his son goes to the more exciting work of a mine or other industrial center and so does not learn his father's trade. The experience is similar in the other arts and industries in

EXHIBITS AT UMTALI FAIR ENCOURAGE NATIVES TO BECOME AGRICULTURALISTS

primitive African society—carving, mat making, pottery, weaving of grass cloth and even of cotton.

In short the former industrial life and simple organization of African tribes is being utterly, rapidly and rudely overturned. How are these people to reorient themselves and become rightly related to the highly organized industrial life of the entire world of which they are to be henceforth a part whether they will or no?

Ethical and Religious Standards

Ethically, the native African has been immoral. Yet while African society was grossly and lewdly immoral, it had not sunk to the yet lower and more destructive stage of commercialized and professional vice which has been introduced and propagated by the white man.

Religiously, the African has dwelt in the fearsome darkness of superstition and uncertainty. Animism and fetichism prevail throughout all the tribes, most of whom are idolators as well. The humblest of these dusky millions has a belief in a great Spirit, doubtless kindly disposed, who made the world. Every tribe has a name for God the Creator. But of this good Spirit's present connection with the world and his control of its forces or ongoings, they have not the slightest idea, except that so far as they know, he has none, but having started the world, has evidently gone far away and left it to its fate.

A PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE OF BUILDING IS A GREAT HELP TO A PASTOR

The Mohammedan Invasion

Mohammedanism is finding a fruitful field in Africa and is advancing rapidly through the activity of its tens of thousands of agents. The field is equally favorable for Christianity, though perhaps its conquest would be slower, as individual conversion and transformation is involved here, whereas an African can become a Mohammedan with little or no change of heart or manner of living.

SOCIAL SERVICE WORKERS COULD BE USEFULLY EMPLOYED IN TEACHING THE NATIVES TO PLAY

Thus emerging from primitive tribal life under the compulsion of these new factors that have invaded Africa, the native is precipitated into new industrial, social, and political conditions. Under the administration of the English government he is better off than formerly. Industrially, he stands the chance of being greatly improved by the training he is receiving wherever employed, but he is in dire need of mental and moral instruction at the same time.

Up to the present little or no education has been given the African except by missionaries.

The Sphere of Greatest Peril

It is in the moral, ethical, religious field that the African is in the greatest peril. At the present time, whenever he comes in contact with foreigners it is usually the case that his associations are more intimate with the most vicious class of white men and in some places white women as well, consequently a very large percentage become easy victims of the environment of dissipation and vice, and the results are most disastrous to these simple children of the veldt.

Today not ten natives in a hundred have a missionary anywhere near them to be their friend, teacher and guide, and only one in a hundred has become personally related in newness of spiritual life to God his father.

Two Objectives in the New Program

Two objectives should be aimed at in the new program for world evangelization, 1: the occupation of the vast reaches of untouched village life; and 2: a federated intensive occupation of industrial centers. In connection with this latter objective, the manager of one of the largest compounds or quarters for native employes of the mines in Johannesburg said to the writer recently that to do the religious work efficiently a decided change of policy was necessary. Each Sabbath ten or twenty missionaries or groups of different societies come for a service in his compound and then passed on, and for most of the week there was little or nothing doing and the work and program of these various units seemed to be almost totally unrelated. He suggested that much better results would be obtained by the assignment of one missionary for all his time to the one compound or group of adjacent compounds, with native assistants for the various languages represented.

The Types Most Needed

The types of missionary workers called for are thus clearly apparent: (1) Evangelistic educators are needed to proclaim the Word, but particularly to train the multitudes of native evangelists and ministers who must do the bulk of the evangelizing. (2) Normal-trained and equipped missionaries are needed to train the teachers demanded everywhere by the natives for their village schools; (3) Agricultural eductors are needed to prepare the people for the new conditions and to reveal to them the sources of competence and wealth right at hand, and hold them to the soil. (4) Medical missionaries and nurses are needed to minister to a continent ignorant, diseased and crippled, and to instruct in the preservation and the conservation of life and to train similar agents to labor among their own people.

Social engineers are needed to organize a new, wholesome social life around community centers and in the home.

Often several or all of these functions and abilities will be combined in one man. But all are needed. And as to the number required, an increase of approximately tenfold is needed in order to lay hold upon the entire task throughout the continent.

Don't We Need This, Too?

What Baron Shibusawa Prescribes for Japan

WHAT is urgently needed of business men is character building, as most of them are sadly lacking in moral training, and they should be taught the duty they owe to their country. Otherwise they will be overwhelmed by a social cataclysm.

A Chinese Haystack Prayer Meeting

By E. M. Poteat, Jr., Kaifeng, Honan, China

THERE have been a few epochal points in the history of modern missions. We are in the habit of thinking of Carey pegging boots in a dingy cobbler's shop with a map of the world hanging before his eyes; of a group of five men kneeling by a stack of fragrant hay in a newly-cut Massachusetts field, as the developing points of the present missionary enterprise. In the years that are to come there may be another meeting that will come to be classed as a very definite and decided point of departure and advance in the history of the spreading of the gospel.

Talking It Over

At Kuling, above the Yangtze valley, during the summer months, seven Chinese Christians met to talk over a matter that was much on their hearts. Three of them were men, four of them were women. Dr. Cheng Ching Yi, secretary of the China continuation committee, was chairman of the group. Dr. Ch'en Wei P'ing, alumnus of Columbia university, and one of China's most distinguished Christians, Dr. Mary Stone, who had taken her medical training in America, Miss T'sai, the daughter of a high official in Nanking, and three others composed the seven. Dr. Cheng, some years in England, is regarded as the foremost Chinese Christian in China. They had met for the purpose of discussing the possibility of a movement on the part of the native Christians in China, independent of foreign initiative and direction, which would be the first expression of the life of the Chinese Church. They decided to attempt to send an evangelistic expedition to Yunnan, one of the south-eastern provinces, rich, inaccessible and largely neglected.

From Seven to Seventy

Subsequent meetings of this committee of seven resulted in the election of a larger committee of seventy, comprised of Chinese Christians from all over the nation, laymen, teachers, pastors and others from churches in every province, who were to secure the support and direct the campaign of the expeditionary force.

It is an astonishing thing that men and women worked together on the original committee. That is obvious to those who know Chinese society. But it is quite as astonishing that the few who have been selected to comprise that first missionary expedition to this distant province, are also men and women. Hitherto the very idea of such a thing would have been preposterous. Now three or four women, and perhaps a few more men will be in the party, moving from place to place, touching the villages from the larger centers, visiting the women hitherto untouched by the gospel, and spreading the knowledge of the gospel as they go. The heralds are tried apostles. Ding Li Mei is known by name to all who know the history of modern Chinese missions. Miss Chen has been up and down preaching temperance to cigarette smoking, drinking women. Who knows but that the history of this great adventure will be one of the most unique and thrilling chapters in the history of the Chinese church?

The Meaning of the Movement

We have no prophecies to make concerning it. We pray for its fullest success. But it may be interesting to note several things and keep them in mind as we follow the developments of the movement.

First: It is genuinely Chinese, although foreign counsel has been sought and accepted.

Second: It will be entirely directed and financed by the Chinese Christians all over the nation.

Third: It has so far been launched,

planned and carried on independent of denominational lines; and with surprising facility withal.

Fourth: It has been projected and will be forwarded by the most prominent, devout and consecrated Christians of the whole Chinese church, whose devotion has in some cases carried them through literal fire and sword for the cause of Christ.

Is not the prayer for laborers for the whitened fields being answered?

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Agricultural Progress and Prospects in China

FROM the department of agriculture of the university of Nanking, China, word comes that there are great possibilities for agricultural development in China, that the leaders are becoming interested in Western methods. The location of the university of Nanking on the great waterway between the North and South makes it a convenient centre in which to investigate rinderpest and other cattle diseases, and to disseminate among farmers useful scientific knowledge of how to treat these destructive plagues. In consideration of the good work which the university has already done, the ministry of agriculture and commerce has resolved to co-operate with the university directors and to give all the assistance possible if the university establishes an institute for the purpose of developing practical scientific work on these lines.

How It Came About

The university of Nanking has a department of agriculture and forestry. Like many other philanthropic institutions in China to be found wherever two or three missionaries are gathered together, it grew out of the need felt for showing the way to conservation of the country's natural resources. The college of agriculture was a child of the colonization scheme which was initiated to aid the people after a frightful famine. The school of forestry has been practically thrust upon the university. Three provincial governors, those of Anhui, Shantung and Szechuan, agreed to send a certain number of students to be trained in forestry. With this as a nucleus, and with applications from eager young men the department of agriculture and forestry has grown rapidly. The ministry of agriculture has recently disbanded its college of agriculture at Peking and is sending twenty-four of its best students to Nanking university.

Boundless Opportunities

The hazards that attend every form of farming in China are such that it is impossible at present to embark on large schemes without taking unwarrantable risks. Experts sent out by the American and other governments tell of the immense range of vegetation to be found in China which may be profitably cultivated for the people. It is necessary that the application of scientific methods should be introduced to assist in making more available and productive these riches with which nature has dowered the country. H. E. Han Kuo-chun, governor of Anhui, has asked the Nanking college of agriculture to assist him in various enterprises, two of the most urgent being the commencement of a system of forestry for that province and the establishment of a stock ranch and dairy. For the running of the stock ranch the college secured the services of Mr. John D. Aberly, a thorough and practical farmer from Illinois, and he now has a large ranch stocked and furnished near Chuchou in Anhui province. Mr. P. C. King, who has the degree of Master of Forestry from Cornell university, is taking charge of the beginning of the forestry work in Anhui. H. E. Han is cooperating with both the college of agriculture and school of forestry. The work carried on by Mr.

King will be a laboratory for forestry students and that by Mr. Aberlya laboratory for the agricultural students.

Besides the governor of Anhui, two other provincial governors have promised to give scholarships to students entering the school of forestry, viz., the enlightened governors of Shantung and Kiangsu. The men sent out will work under the direction of the dean of the college of agriculture and forestry of the university of Nanking.

Men expert in agriculture, who can look after animal husbandry and run an experimental farm are needed. Also foresters. They should be able to teach as well as practically demonstrate. They will be sent out as rapidly as the right men and adequate support can be secured.

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Crisis in Chinese Missions

By Julean Arnold

Commercial Attaché to the U. S. Legation at Peking

CHINA is on the eve of tremendous strides in modern industries. Labor will be exploited. Women and children will be obliged to work under unwholesome conditions and sanitation will not be what it should, but these conditions can only be properly handled by Chinese trained as leaders, so that, in my estimation, the missions should lose no opportunity in planning for the concentration and co-ordination of their efforts upon training leaders and creating model institutions which may serve as examples for imitation by Chinese communities. A model village or a model industrial plant may not be impractical if done with Chinese cooperation.

Economic Specialists Needed

Mission education at present in China is too academic and theoretical to meet the industrial, administrative, commercial, and agricultural needs of the new China, the real pressing needs. Specialists trained in industrial, commercial, and agricultural methods will be needed in the mission schools in numbers, for unless the mission educational institutions are prepared to teach agriculture, commerce, and industries well and in a way creditable to themselves they had better not launch out on this phase of educational activity, although it lends itself to bigger possibilities, in my estimation, than any other educational work which can at present be done in this country. . . . This will necessitate care on their part in maintaining high standards and good quality in their educational work to prevent the impression being created that mission work is mediocre or second rate, which would not be in keeping with ideals of twentieth century Christianity.

The Opening Door

China will now open up in a much larger way for foreign enterprises of all sorts and foreign merchants and manufacturers will be traveling in much larger numbers in the interior of China. Chinese people will therefore be brought into more intimate contact with foreigners generally and any weaknesses in mission work will stand out, or be made to stand out in a more prominent way. For this reason it would seem to me that it will be necessary for missionary societies to emphasize the essentials in their work and to eradicate as much as possible all non-essentials. The literature which will be produced on the ideals for which the war has been fought will gradually come to China and the Chinese will come to a knowledge of democratic ideals of society and they will need guidance in the interpretation of this literature; such guidance should come from big-minded men and women and not be permitted to be distorted by those of narrow vision. The ideals of democracy are changing the position of women in China.

Missionaries as Drummers

From an Article by J. S. Powell in *Printer's Ink*

THERE is another big reason why American firms should exercise exceeding care in the choice of foreign-trade representatives: For the last fifty years America has led the world in the number of missionaries sent out. In China alone there are nearly 5,000 American missionaries scattered in all parts of the country. Julean H. Arnold, the American Commercial Attache in China, recently made the statement that, in his travels into the interior of China, he always received better treatment in the towns where missionaries had set up their schools and churches. No one will question the fact that the missionaries have set a good example wherever they have gone. They mix with the natives, learn their language and get their view-point and complete confidence. What is more natural than that the Chinese who live far inland and who have seen no other foreigners than missionaries should think that all Americans should be like missionaries?

Discounting the Missionary

The writer holds no special brief for the missionaries; they are able to look after themselves and do, but I wish to quote one missionary, Dr. S. I. Woodbridge, an American who has been in China for nearly forty years and who is so well grounded in the Chinese language that he edits a Chinese newspaper of wide circulation. If the reader desires further information regarding Dr. Woodbridge, he is a first cousin of President Wilson.

In a recent conversation with the writer, he said: "It is the most discouraging thing in the world to have some individual of American nationality come into one of our missionary settlements and either through a questionable business deal or through some moral indiscretion practically undo all of the work of years of conscientious missionaries."

Missionaries Helpful

Many of the large American business firms that are actively engaged in business in China on many occasions have found the missionaries of great assistance in developing American trade. This is especially true of such firms as the Standard Oil Company and the Singer Sewing Machine Company. Every American missionary is unconsciously a representative of American trade, because they live usually far inland, where the foreigner interested in business never goes and every article of foreign production that the missionary purchases in the homeland and brings out to China or India soon encourges his Chinese friends to purchase similar articles.

Agents at the Outposts

The great business that one of Chicago's mail-order houses has built up in China has been due almost entirely to work among missionaries. There isn't an American missionary in China who would stand back a minute in recommending to his Chinese friends the purchase of American merchandise that would raise the standard of living in his district. For this reason the all-too-well-developed tendency among a certain class of American foreign-trade representatives to ridicule and belittle the work of missionaries is not only the height of ignorance, but a real knock at American ideals, for if we are to think only of selling goods to other nations we will never get very far as a world power, and certainly we are not living up to the high ideals expressed by President Wilson as a future guidance in our international intercourse. If I were an American business man I would see that every American missionary in China was supplied at least once a year with a copy of my latest catalogue, in order that said missionary might have occasion to encourage or advise one of his Chinese friends as to the purchase he should make.

Missionary Agricultural Instruction

From the Hongkong *Telegraph*

WHEN a missionary society goes in strongly for the teaching of agriculture, one might at first thought wonder whither the modern applications of Christianity are leading. There is such an organization in Canton, China, the Canton Christian College. It is performing what assuredly is a work of the utmost potential value.

Besides agriculture, it offers courses in business, public finance, insurance, mechanical drawing, etc.

The agricultural instruction carried on is of such a character as to surprise most people by reason of its all-round thoroughness. This tuition is described as "educational agriculture." That is very significant. The pupils are not merely studying and reading in the college library, which by the way is a fine one. They are forming and raising stock on an ordinary Chinese hillside. They are demonstrating what can be done to improve agriculture in China. The farmers are looking through the fence and asking why the college crops are better. And the students consider this the most attractive and successful department of the institution.

Three young graduates from American agricultural colleges have been working away in Canton to be first of all successful farmers in China. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has found it worth while to send others to work with them along special lines, and a biologist, making six men in all giving full time to such work.

The Chinese farmer has his rules of thumb and his farmer's instinct which make him a wonderful tiller of the soil, but he has not learned many of the most simple and scientific principles how to prevent disease and how to select seed, or how to use machinery for irrigation, etc. The college has a model pig barn which gives the pigs a chance to keep clean. The farmers and students are being shown how to raise clean pork. The animals are butchered and the flesh examined under a microscope to prove that it is absolutely free from parasites. A certain disease often swept away pigs in a neighboring village but the college pigs on the inside of the fence were untouched, because that particular disease is carried on the feet and the college man steps in a disinfectant when he enters the pen.

The college teachers are curing hams and bacon by the best and latest processes at Canton and encouraging the Chinese to make a business of it. It is worth noting also that the college has just put in the hands of the publishers the first real scientific agricultural treatise published in English in China. It is based upon experiment.

The students have an agricultural society and are issuing a year-book.

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HSU SHIH-CH'ANG, former vice-president of the Privy Council, and candidate of the generals of the Chinese Northern Army, has been elected president of the Republic of China. Hsu has been one of the most prominent figures in China for several years. He helped to conduct negotiations in the settlement of the Russo-Japanese war. On the abdication of Hsuan T'ung, he became guardian of the boy-emperor and was Grand Councillor to Yuan Shih-kai. Hsu Shih-ch'ang now becomes China's second duly elected President, Li Yuan-hung and Feng Kuo-chang having served out the term of Yuan-Shih-kai. President Hsu has given $500 to buy land for a nurses' training school.

Economic Resources of the Near East

From an Article By William H. Hall, in *Asia*

THE Turkish Empire is not only rich in memories and in legend. It possesses those material resources which, if properly developed, should make this land one of the most prosperous in the world today. The raising of grain is of first importance; wheat, barley and rye are staple products. Scientific study has revealed that wheat is indigenous to Mesopotamia and that the sorghum plants originated in the vicinity of Aleppo. Alfalfa was brought by the Greeks from Media—Kurdistan of today. In former times Mesopotamia was famous for its cotton, while Babylon was the granary of the empires. In horticulture the land should be one of the most productive in the world. There is not a part of the empire but has its abundance of native fruits, grapes, olives, apricots, figs and dates, as well as the fruits and nuts of the temperate climes, cherries and apples, almonds, walnuts and filberts. In Syria an extensive business is already carried on, with great possibilities of further development, in the export of oranges and also in dried apricots and apricot seeds, used for almond flavoring.

But the methods employed in all agricultural work are so primitive that it speaks well for the land that crops sufficient for the needs of the people can be raised. Plowing is done with oxen or cattle, by drawing a curved stick pointed with an iron shoe; harvesting is all by hand with a sickle; threshing is done on the threshing floor where animals tread out the grain; winnowing by tossing in the wind with a cumbrous wooden fork. Yet with proper cultivation this should be one of the world's great food producing areas.

Stock raising and dairying have, from time immorial, been the occupation of a large number of people. Tales of the Arab and his horse fill eastern legends. The goats of Angora are unrivaled and no other land makes so much use of donkeys and mules, or raises finer.

Despite wholly inadequate surveys, enough is known to state that the mineral resources of Turkey place it in the first rank. Known deposits of coal, iron and copper are found particularly along the Black Sea littoral, in the Taurus Mountains, and south of Lake Van. Silver is mined near Marsovan, in the Taurus, north and east of Mosul, and in other scattered districts. Manganese, mercury and lead have been definitely located in fine paying quantities. The Public Debt Commission has built up an export trade in salt amounting to many thousands of pounds a year. If observations by Americans who have spent long years in Turkey can be relied upon, deposits of copper near Arghuni Maden are found with ore bearing an unusually high percentage, running even to 70 per cent. The presence of petroleum has been discovered in many places. Especially rich prospects lie southeast of Mosul between the Tigris River and the Persian border where five distinct lines are located. The valley of the Jordan River is reported to give signs of being one of the richest oil fields known.

The value of Turkey's natural resources is greatly enhanced by the fact that practically every part of the empire is within two hundred miles of the coast. The peninsula of Asia Minor and Syria is practically surrounded by open sea. With outlets to the Black Sea on the north, to the Aegean and Mediterranean seas on the west, to the Persian Gulf on the east, and with the two great rivers, the Tigris and Euphrates, navigable for six hundred miles up the fertile Mesopotamian plains, Turkey in Asia has unrivaled natural location for foreign commerce and combined with this is the wonderful situation on the bridge between the three great continents.

Men Wanted

Agricultural Needs of India Outlined by Sam Higginbottom

I HAVE had some conversation with the Hon. Claude Hill, member for agriculture of the government of India, re the getting out of men. He has read with interest the General Education Board Report of the Rockefeller Foundation and feels that as soon as circumstances will permit a general agricultural advance is necessary and for this men of the right spirit and training are necessary. While most government men are men of fine character, they lack the missionary spirit, so I do not know what the future may have in store, but it looks full of promise. I spoke at the opening of the Hindu university and felt it was a wonderful thing for the committee to ask a Christian missionary at such a time to be so much in evidence. I pray that the Lord Jesus may be exalted as a result.

Influential Visitors

We have had as visitors the young maharajah of Jodhpur and his staff, the maharajah of Kotah, who came in a special train with his staff, and the maharajah of Bikaner and staff. No one of their states is a hot-bed of missionary propaganda, but each state wants us to help, so I am praising God for an abundant en-

(c) Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

WHAT INDIA NEEDS

THIS photograph was made near Wendover, England, on a large farm, where men and especially women are working day and night to prepare the land for crops. The motor tractor and acetylene gas generator enable the farmer to run day and night shifts, so that the work goes on in the very darkest of nights. Every foot of land in England is being utilized no matter how historic, sacred or valuable, for the production of food. This is what India needs and what Sam Higginbottom is pleading for.

TILLING THE SOIL IN THE EAST IS HIGHLY INEFFICIENT

trance and praying that just the right men may be sent to us to take up this great opportunity. The men needed must first of all, and before all else, be ambassadors of Christ; they must clearly understand that agriculture will not save India, and agriculture like education, evangelistic effort or Christian literature, is but the point from which to approach the great main problem. So it

INDIA'S SUBSTITUTE FOR A SELF BINDER

needs more than earthly wisdom to choose the right men, and if this work is of God, he has foreseen all along what was necessary and just what is needed. Of course, because the man is spiritually strong and thorough, the truth will have set him free and his purely technical training will be of the very best.

New Type of Men Needed

I want a new type of missionary. The Gwalior Trust is organized to develop the natural resources of the state. It has a capital of $3,000,000. About $600,000 are set aside for agricultural development. I am advising them how to spend it so as to benefit the people and get returns on their capital.

1. We need an American full-time manager for these agricultural operations. Sugar-cane, cotton, wheat, oil seeds, will be our main crops.

2. This manager should preferably be a man of some experience, strong on the

THE NEW PLOW ADAPTED TO LOCAL CONDITIONS OF TOIL AND SOIL

business side of farming. The salary to begin would be from $200 to $300 per month with a share of the profits. Or the man could come out as a missionary and be assigned to this work and all above his missionary salary could help out our work at Allahabad. It is a great missionary opportunity.

3. One man strong in desert problems and irrigation for the desert state of Bikaner. The maharajah of Gwalior has

OLD STYLE OF THRESHING FLOOR IN SYRIA

passed orders that he is to have a budget to carry on his work. The Bikaner state will pay his salary, travel, outfit, allowances, etc., on a missionary basis. There is much to be said in favor of a young married man whose wife could visit the ladies in the palace.

4. One man for the work in horticulture. Salary raised on the field.

5. One man strong in dairying, cattle feeding, breeding. Salary raised on the field. The salaries of these men can be raised by advising in the native states on the part of the staff. The government has promised a grant; it is now before them and final orders are awaited.

6. One man for agricultural chemistry.

✚

Sam Higginbottom's farm comprises 275 acres. He raises from 25 to 30 bushels of wheat per acre, while his Indian neighbors raise only from 6 to 8. Sam Higginbottom realizes that a self-respecting Christian must be a self-supporting one and that only a self-supporting church can be a growing one. Thus he is teaching Indian boys to farm according to modern ideas. He is raising the most precious crop ever harvested in India—Christian men, women and children. He wants help. Who will send it?

(c) Underwood and Underwood, N. Y.

THE MAHARAJAH OF GWALIOR
Friend and Backer of Sam Higginbottom

✚

Wanted

AGRICULTURISTS—For service in India:

(1) One farm manager
(2) Two for dry and desert farming
(3) One village school manager
(4) One farm business manager

For service in China:

One for Nanking University.

For service in Syria:

One expert in farming.

Apply to candidate department, Presbyterian Board, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

✚

Needs in Connection with Agriculture and Forestry at Nanking University, China

1. Forester to teach forestry, especially forest seeding and planting, wood technology and surveying.

2. Agriculturist to teach biology, plant pathology, plant breeding and botany.

Each man to be single. Salary $600: traveling expenses paid both ways: place to live provided on the field: term of engagement three years, subject to renewal. These men are needed *at once*.

✚

Recently the 50th anniversary of Protestant missions in Spain was celebrated. The American board has chapels and day schools in five cities and villages, a high-school for girls at Barcelona, and a teaching force of six American and six Spanish women.

✚

"When business men apply to the work of missions the same energy and intelligence which govern them in their commercial ventures, then the proposition to evangelize the world in this generation will be no longer a dream."

An Experiment in Forman Christian College

THIS year sees the opening of the industrial chemistry department and it certainly is an intensely interesting experiment. The educated young men seem to be fully awake to the need of a practical and scientific training nowadays and are only too eager to turn aside from a clerical and literary career to adopt something which will bring them in more money. Carter Speers expects to have classes in dyeing, tanning, soap and sugar making, and perhaps the making of some chemicals. It is an enormous task in these days, when supplies are so scarce, and his courage and faith in going ahead are magnificent. The government has agreed to put its own dyeing school in charge of Mr. Speers and have the work done in the college laboratories. It will also probably make a recurring grant of one or two thousand rupees a year after things are started. In fact, there is much more emphasis to be laid on industrial training from now on. India must supply Mesopotamia and East Africa with goods of all kinds, and inasmuch as if India does not Japan will, the British are quite willing to speed up on matters of industrial training, something they were not willing to do a few years ago. While this will not "save" India, it will greatly help.

(c) Underwood and Underwood, N. Y.

THE PALACE OF THE MAHARAJAH OF GWALIOR

The home of India's richest prince who is doing much for India's economic uplift

"Of One Blood"

From an Address By Dr. Samuel M. Zwemer

At the Missionary Education Movement Dinner, Hotel Astor, New York

THE great barrier between us and those who are our brothers and sisters among the non-Christian nations is not the barrier of a budget. That is too small. Nor the barrier of a vision. That is too narrow. It is the barrier of a heart that is not full of sympathy for those on the other side, and when the Apostle Paul had a chance to preach a missionary sermon in the midst of war surroundings, on the hill of Mars, the god of war, he took for his text my text to-night: "For God hath made of one blood all the nations of man." One touch of nature makes the whole world kin; and one touch of Jesus Christ, our Saviour, makes the whole world kind.

Armistice Day

On that wonderful November 11th people forgot who they were and what they were; the cook's son and the duke's son, Jew and Gentile, Italian and German, shook hands together on Broadway and on State street, Chicago; the whole of our country went mad with the idea that God was writing "Peace on earth and good will to men." Macaulay had a very vivid imagination, and he spoke of the time which might come when some Australian native, seated on a broken arch of London Bridge, would sketch the ruins of St. Paul's. But we have seen in the newspapers accounts more strange than that. We have seen troops at Armageddon from South Africa and New Zealand, Australia and the West Indies, Bengalese and men from Madras, the Arabs from the desert, all together hurling themselves against the Teuton and the Turk for the liberty of the world.

"This Color Will Not Run"

During the war carloads of negro troops left Birmingham, Alabama, for the coast, and these men put great placards on the cars: "Negro troops—this color will not run." Now, you applaud that because in your deepest heart you say, with the apostle, "God hath made of one blood." It was their bravery and their courage which finds the echo in our hearts. All the happenings of the war, the men in the trenches and the men who have come home, have shown us very clearly—the British Empire has shown us—that there is entire brotherhood in our creed and in our birth, when the whole of the human race is fighting for democracy.

All One in Jesus Christ

Jesus Christ has illustrated this great truth, incarnated it and illuminated it by his life. He never apologized when men called him a Samaritan. He never stopped to think that any human name was too mean or low to give him who was the Son of Man; and the first chapter of our Bible, and the last chapter, and all the chapters in between, lay down as absolutely fundamental that we are of one family.

The Leveling Power of the Gospel

If anything has ever proved the leveling power of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, it has been the work of the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, and every other agency which has put out its hand amidst the horrors of war to alleviate suffering and uplift humanity. The Christian church will soon be one, when it goes down and ministers to those who are hungry and naked and famine-stricken, and who are dying for the bread of life and for the bread of our tables.

The Way Out

The only way you and I can rise out of ourselves and our dead history to higher things is for us to take into consideration a super-national sentiment. If you and I may, through this Missionary Education Movement, teach ourselves

and our children the higher super-nationalism on which the Gospel itself is based, and the work of missions, and true internationalism, then we need to get, in this great manner, the meaning of Christ. We need once more to stand with Peter on the housetop and pray for His vision; learn to expel our race prejudice and ecclesiastical narrowness, and to say, "What God hath cleansed, call not thou common."

Even Judas May Come In

The most beautiful thing which I have read during all these years of war was an article by an Oxford scholar. He speaks about the restoration of Germany to the circle of free nations and, after showing the tremendous difficulty of that problem, its baffling obstacles, closes with these words: "We are reminded of the legend of Judas Iscariot; the soul of Judas wandering from abyss to abyss through the uttermost journeys of the world, became more and more sorry for his sin and drew near to the portals of Heaven. The windows were open and the soul of Judas saw eleven disciples standing around the table and the Master at the head of it. Then the soul of Judas listened to the Master speaking: 'We will not sit down to the supper until he comes in, and then we too will sit down.' We may enjoy a league of nations and a parliament of free people, but we will not sit down to the common banquet of our common humanity until Germany, redeemed and purified, also takes her seat at the table; and then we shall sit down."

The Still, Small Voice

I CANNOT tell why there should come to me
A thought of some one miles and years away,
In swift insistence on the memory,
Unless there is a need that I should pray.
We are too busy to spare thought
For days together of some friends away;
Perhaps God does it for us—and we ought
To read His signal as a sign to pray.
Perhaps just then my friend has fiercer fight,
A more appalling weakness, a decay
Of courage, darkness, some lost sense of right;
And so, in case he needs my prayers—I pray.

God's Peace Plans

Shall We Live to See Them? Asks F. W. Ayer

IF it takes President Wilson and Mr. Taft as long to put into operation their plans to protect smaller nations as it has for God's peace plans to be put into effect nobody will live to see their ideals realized.

If the people of this country had followed out God's peace plan and His scheme for democracy, Americans would not be paying pensions to veterans of the civil war and taxes on necessities today.

How Belgium Faces the Future

Her Courage and Hope as Interpreted by

Chaplain Major Blommaert

CHARGED with a message from Albert, King of the Belgians, to the Christian people of the United States, Major Pierre Blommaert, chief of the Protestant Chaplains' Corps of the Belgian army, has just concluded a five weeks' speaking tour of our leading cities.

It is noteworthy that Belgium, a nation whose historic faith has been that of the Church of Rome, in her renaissance of liberty, political and intellectual, has sent as her ambassador of gratitude to America a young Protestant army chaplain, hero of four years of service to his nation's and to humanity's cause, himself embodying in high degree the Belgian spirit of courage and determination, so aptly typified in the lion on the Belgian coat of arms.

A Decorated Chaplain

Chaplain Blommaert is a stalwart figure, every inch a soldier. He possesses a glittering array of military decorations that a major-general might well envy. Like a true soldier, the chaplain does not care to talk about the medals and crosses that hang below his service bar whose impressive length tells of his four years of hardships with the brave Belgian army. Of one, however, he was ready enough to speak. It was a silver Maltese cross hanging from a red ribbon and bearing in relief on one side an open Bible and on the other the Belgian escutcheon and motto, "L'Union fait la Force." This is his badge of office, with a plain cross of similar design embroidered in silver thread on the coat collar, the insignia of a Protestant chaplain, while his Catholic colleagues wear the Latin cross in gold.

Regarding his other decorations Chaplain Blommaert refused absolutely to speak. He would not even wear them in sitting for his photograph.

The Chaplain's Military Career

The story of how the young pastor fresh from his theological studies in Switzerland, for which he had given up a promising career in civil engineering, had been mustered into the Belgian army in August, 1914, first as a stretcher bearer, led to the point where he saw the need of his Protestant fellow-soldiers for pastoral oversight. Such a thing as a Protestant chaplain had never been dreamed of in the Belgian army until the young theologue made his request to the military authorities.

At first they were not at all inclined to grant so unheard of a thing. "But," said Major Blommaert, illustrating his remark with sledgehammer blows from his clenched fist, "I knocked and knocked and kept on knocking. I told the officers that if the request were not granted, I would appeal to the King, and so they consented.

Major Blommaert was given the modest title of "voluntary chaplain," but the principle of a Protestant chaplaincy was admitted and the day was won. Now by dint of heroic service and of much constant "knocking" at official doors, he is a divisional chaplain with the rank of major and has twelve brother-chaplains serving under his direction ministering to the more than 4,000 Protestant soldiers of the Belgian army.

War A Democratizing Force in Belgium

The war, Major Blommaert maintains, has democratized Belgium. In this, America played a leading part, first through her relief work. "When we saw how America gave to us, we were amazed. We did not understand it. She asked us no questions as to our politics or our faith. But because we were starving she gave us bread, and she clothed our freezing little ones. The war broke up old

class distinctions. It made people think who had never before been jarred out of the narrow groove of their daily round.

"Pious Catholics learned to their intense astonishment that Freemasons did not have horns, after all. And some freethinkers and socialists discovered that there were real men among the clergy—ah, Cardinal Mercier, he is a true man and a lover of his people!

"Ignorance is the great fool," said the chaplain, in his broken English, speaking perhaps more forcibly and truly than he realized. "Now that we know each other, now that we know France and England and America, it can never again be with us as it was before. In our fellowship of suffering, we have recognized no creed, no class, but we have all been brothers. This gain of the war, for which we paid so cruel a price, must remain for peace. No one shall take it from us.

"And so because of the war and because of the help you Americans gave us, our religion will be more human. While the war has knocked the Wotan-like German 'Gott' off his old pedestal, it has enthroned the God of the merciful, pitying Christ in the hearts of our Belgian people.

"But the war has opened Belgium's door of opportunity. We shall be a stronger people after the war than before. Oh yes, we have lost our thousands of men and our country is laid waste; but the greatness of a nation is not in these material things; it is in its spirit. And the Belgian spirit has never been conquered. Already we have been fully organized and all plans are perfected for the restoration of our industries, our commerce and our banking. We shall soon remove all traces of the war, and resume our place as the fifth commercial nation of the world.

Attitude Toward the Germans

"Strange as it may sound, we find very little hatred in our land toward Germany. We merely despise the German: He is not worthy of our hatred. They were in Belgium by the thousands before the war, our honored guests. And how did they return our confiding hospitality? Like the treacherous visitor who makes a wax imprint of his host's key-hole so that he may return later to rob and plunder the home that sheltered him. Oh no, we do not hate the Germans, but they fully realize that for fifty years it will be well that no German show his face in Belgium.

"Of the many Americans who helped our nation in its hour of calamity, Mr. Brand Whitlock stands foremost in the hearts of Belgians. He is a big, high-standing man who did more for Belgium than any other man could do."

+ + +

"We've Got to Get Together"

The Dying Plea of Earl Grey

THE following were the dying words of Earl Grey, ex-governor-general of Canada:

You know the idea of those words, "He being dead, yet speaketh." A voice from the dead often gets a hearing. That's what I'm after. I want you to make my voice sound from the grave. I want to say to the people, "There's a real way out of the mess materialism has got us into." I've been trying to tell them for thirty years—"It's Christ's way." Mazzini saw it. We've got to get together. We've got to realize we're all members of one family. There's nothing can help humanity, I'm perfectly sure there isn't, except love. Love's the way out and the way up. That's my farewell to the world. [Read Dr. Zwemer's article on page 216 in support of this plea.]

Missionary Movements

A SPECIAL meeting of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has been called for May 6th to 8th, inclusive, at Cleveland, Ohio. This is the first meeting of this kind called by the Council since the close of the great war and will be of more than usual significance.

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Foreign Missions Conference

UNUSUAL is a sound adjective with which to characterize the recent meeting of the Foreign Missions Conference at New Haven. This conservative group of leaders exhibited unusual openness of mind in relation to post-war problems. It showed unusual eagerness to consider new adventures in the foreign missionary enterprise. It developed unusual willingness to enter into activities connected with these new adventures. It evinced unusual readiness to assume immediate responsibility for the tasks which were presented.

Hospitable to New Adventure

The open attitude of mind was exhibited in the enthusiastic reception given to such papers as that of President Faunce on "Christian Principles Essential to the New World Order," and of Principal Gandier on "Creation of Christian Nationalism Essential to Christian Internationalism." It is perfectly obvious that one result of the great struggle through which the nations have been passing has been to bring every missionary leader to realize that we are on the eve of new adventures in this enterprise. We may rest assured that these new adventures will be approached with a new vision of the meaning of the evangelization of the world. This new vision will not lack in a sense of immediacy nor will it suggest any lowered standards of thoroughness.

Interchurch Movement Endorsed

The eagerness to consider new adventures in the missionary enterprise was most evident in the endorsement of the Interchurch World Movement. The spirit of the gathering was such as to make possible action which by the majority of those present at the Conference one year ago would have been deemed visionary. It did not require the masterly presentation of Dr. S. Earl Taylor to bring an enthusiastic approval. Even before the address was given it was quite evident that there would be unanimous support of the movement. The delegates already were familiar with the general lines of the proposition which was brought forward. It is nevertheless remarkable that there was complete unanimity of thought and of action on the part of the 270 delegates from fifty-four mission boards representing all phases of Protestant religious belief and every type of church polity.

One for All and All for One

The action of the executive committee of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal church extending its credit for the support of this movement was illustrative of the feeling which existed among all the delegates. One would be surprised indeed to learn that any one of the many boards represented should fail to measure up to this same standard. Already churches are putting aside their own denominational plans in order to give their whole energies to this common advance.

Test of Christian Brotherhood

This same catholicity of spirit was evident also in the response given to the presentation of the situation which is facing the German missionary societies in two-thirds of their fields throughout the non-Christian world. The right spirit of Christian brotherhood was shown in the desire to conserve the best results of these missions. That this was no mere sentiment was shown in the readiness with which the concrete appeal for support of the great work of the Basel mission on the Malabar coast of India was met. Individuals assumed in behalf of their societies financial responsibility sufficient to guarantee the continuance of that work under the supervision of the South Indian united church.

The Biggest Thing Yet

Taking everything into consideration it is doubtful whether a more significant meeting of the Foreign Missions Conference was ever held. Though there was little discussion of the theoretical question of Christian unity, there was a spirit of practical oneness remarkable even for this group of leaders. Only a man of vision can realize the full significance of this fact.

✚

Drs. Zwemer and Poteat's Itinerary

THE month of February was a busy one for Drs. Zwemer and Poteat. They visited the following places: Toledo, Detroit, Ypsilanti, Chicago, Peoria, Duluth, Minneapolis, Leavenworth, Council Bluffs, Kokomo, Boston, Manchester, N. H., Springfield, Mass., Hartford, Lexington, Va., Jersey City, Yonkers, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and New York.

At Detroit they held the largest missionary meeting in that city in years. At the Moody Institute, Chicago, 2,000 people, mostly ministers, were present. At Duluth they spoke on "Roosevelt's Contribution to Missions and Business Morality." At Council Bluffs they spoke seven times in two days. At Minneapolis three hundred ministers were present from 52 counties and at Leavenworth two hundred turned out for the morning session.

✚

The Interchurch World Movement

THE General Committee which was appointed to launch the Interchurch World Movement of North America met at Wallace Lodge February 5th and 6th. The committee perfected the following permanent organization:

Cyrus H. McCormick, chairman; F. W. Ayer, Fred B. Smith, vice-chairmen; William B. Millar, recording secretary.

An Executive Committee was organized with Dr. John R. Mott, as chairman; and Dr. S. Earl Taylor was elected as chief executive officer, with the title of general secretary.

As this was the first meeting of the committee, no attempt was made to decide upon the details of the final working program, but consideration was given in a preliminary way to the whole question of the home and foreign missionary surveys, the regional conferences, the educational and field programs, and the problems involved in a united financial drive in behalf of the Protestant Churches of North America. Outlines for each of these departments were presented by the speakers and after consideration were referred to the executive committee.

Immediate steps will be taken by the executive committee to secure the necessary executive staff and office space. It is proposed to spend the next six months in quiet preparation, in the course of which the home and the foreign missionary surveys will be made, and next October a nation-wide campaign will be projected. During the summer it is proposed to have a number of officers' training conferences in preparation for the more active work of the early autumn.

The meeting at Wallace Lodge was characterized by a spirit of earnestness, of great faith, and a remarkable show of unity. Although but two short days were available for this first important meeting of the general committee, it was deemed proper to set aside the first day for prayer and the whole meeting was characterized by an unusual spirit of earnest intercession.

✚

A Spanish Socialist and the Scriptures

IN Spain a Bible Society colporteur chanced to be present last year at a meeting of the labor party in the town of Requeña. A speaker attacked plutocracy and bad governments, but reserved his more bitter reproaches for the laboring man himself. He quoted many sayings of "the Master of Galilee," and exhorted the men to love one another, to respect their wives, not to spend their wages at the tavern, but to read good books, "as, for example, the Bible." After the meeting the colporteur offered to present the speaker with a Bible, but he had obtained a copy already from another colporteur. So he took up the Bible, and, holding it up to the crowd, said: "You see this book. You open it, and you will find nothing sensational. It is not a novel, but it contains things far more important for you. . . ." The copy was sold there and then, and the testimony of the labor orator did much to help the sale of the Scriptures in Requeña.

Ways That Win

Selective Service Plan

IN St. Paul's Episcopal parish, the Rev. W. P. Witsell, rector, there is now going on, and has been some time, remarkable activity and things of unusual interest have been happening. A resolution was adopted by the vestry to this effect:

"That a thorough and effective system of selective service in the various branches of the congregational activities, be devised and inaugurated, under the supervision of a standing committee, whereby each and every member of the congregation may be induced to assume certain specific responsibilities and duties in the service of the Church, and which they are best qualified to perform, to the end that the greatest possible efficiency and complete co-operation may be attained; the idea being to develop an efficient parish with everyone worshiping faithfully, working effectively, and giving generously, and that this threefold idea be adopted by the parish as its slogan.

In accordance with the resolution on selective service, almost everyone solicited for service responded, and a financial campaign was carried on by thirty-four men and women that resulted in 218 subscribers for $9,500, as against 188 subscribers amounting to $6,200 for the previous year, an increase of over 50 per cent, and through it all a splendid spirit of whole-hearted loyalty was manifested by the people generally.

✚

Another Encouraging Report

THE every-member canvass was put on at First Congregational, Fremont, Neb., Sunday afternoon, December 8. Twelve committees canvassed the entire congregation in two hours and secured something over $5,000, which was enough to underwrite the budget for 1919, including the benevolences.

✚

Every Member Canvass

FOURTH Christian Church, St. Louis, Barclay Meador, supply pastor, took the every member canvass on December 8th and secured pledges for two-thirds of its annual budget. Other good results attended the canvass.

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A Modern Instance

MR. F. T. Keeney, Executive Secretary of Buffalo M. E. Centenary Area, writes of "the largest gift in Christ's sight," which he has yet recorded.

"The *Advocate* has been of great help. The greatest gift we have had (as seen by Christ) is by a woman who had not heard any of our speakers, but had read of the Centenary and sent for one of our men. She is now advanced in years and told him that before her marriage she saved $1,000 by working at 50 cents a day. Her husband said this was hers to dispose of as she wished. *It was all she had* and she wanted to give it to the Centenary. This gift represents 2,000 days' work. If any one has given a sum that represents more than that he may go to the head of the class."

✚

St. Paul's, Centreville, Md.

ST. PAUL'S Episcopal parish, Centreville, the Rev. J. D. Cummins, rector, completed an every member canvass several weeks ago which exceeded in pledges the amount asked, $4,000. This parish has been the banner parish of the diocese of Maryland in its missionary appropriation and the canvass showed a generous increase for missions.

✚

Holy Trinity, Harlem, N. Y.

THE possibilities of the every member campaign were again demonstrated when recently at Holy Trinity Episcopal church, Harlem, a most successful campaign closed. The systematic gifts were increased by $6,000, church attendance has improved and there has been a general awakening.

✚

The Young Men's Christian Association in Siberia, under the leadership of Story, Heald, Long, Simmons, Martin and James, is doing splendid work among the allied forces in Vladivostock.

Missiongrams

Since May, 1917, a period of nineteen months, twenty-two unions and federations of churches have taken place in Vermont. Nine towns have been turned over to the care of one Protestant church; fourteen ministers have been released for service elsewhere; fourteen ministers are receiving a more adequate salary; nineteen hundred dollars of home missions money have been freed for use in more needy fields; average church attendance has increased and large numbers of "outsiders" have been enlisted in Christian work.

Church problems as a course of study is now offered the students at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. This new department is made possible by a gift of $50,000 from Dr. J. E. Johnson, an alumnus, to endow a chair for Practical Christianity, "for the teaching of the principles to all the relationships of life in each succeeding generation throughout all time."

Mexicans have been pouring into Texas in a steady stream during the last few years. It is estimated that there are now 600,000 of them, and they are still coming.

The Peking Government has destroyed the remaining stocks of opium in Shanghai in deference to Anglo-American representations. The value is about $14,000,000. Three hundred chests have been sold, and 1,200 burned in presence of the Allied representatives. The opium traffic is, however, spreading in Siam, Egypt, Singapore and Korea.

Three Thousand Big Bricks from the Old Manchu Wall around the forbidden city of Chengtu, West China, have been contributed by the government for the foundation of a Methodist Church in the city. The people of Chengtu are undertaking to raise $300 towards the superstructure.

Sheikh Metry Dewairy, who was recently called to assist Rev. Stephen Trowbridge as Sunday-school field worker for Egypt, is making a personal study of the Coptic Bible classes and Sunday-schools in Cairo. From this he will extend his survey to include the beginnings of Sunday-school effort in the Orthodox Coptic churches throughout Egypt.

In the town of Synechun, Korea, it is said that one out of every two persons is an active Christian, and they are all apparently united in making their church what it ought to be: an institution for teaching God's word and saving lost souls; and second, an example and influence for making better living and good citizenship. They are good examples of Christians who "are on the job."

Twenty Christian Japanese in Salt Lake City seem delighted to have a mission. They subscribed $35 a month towards the expenses and will furnish a parsonage for the preacher and his family. The Presbyterians and Congregationalists are coöperating in this work with one pastor for both of the fields. The two organizations will be called the Japanese Church of Christ in Ogden and Salt Lake City. There are about 6,000 Japanese in this inter-mountain region.

The Ameer of Afghanistan is reported to have made the promise to open his country to civilization as soon as the war was over. His land is one of the two or three in the world yet closed to the Gospel.

"**Please do not come here** for the next two weeks. We like to have you come, but you see, the next two weeks is our special time for thieving and your message of Jesus creates in us a desire to be honest and righteous. If you continue to come we will not have the courage or desire to steal." This was the tribute paid to Jesus and His message by some Ahir people of a criminal tendency, in Ballia, India, and reported by Methodist missionary Herman J. Schultz.

In an interview with a representative of *The Melbourne Age* Dr. Morrison said, among other things: "An Englishman may go anywhere in the interior of China and he will be treated generously, because he is British. This is due not only to the high honor of the ordinary English trader and traveler in China, but also to the high honor of the English missionary, who is to be found all over China. The missionaries have set a standard of honor and integrity that is beyond praise, and have earned the blessing of all travelers in the interior."

Missionary work holds a high place in the estimation of the Chinese Government. The government officials would not allow the coolies, of whom there are more than 300,000 at work in France, to go for service unless they were under the oversight of missionaries.

Bishop Honda, a Japanese Methodist bishop now dead, once befriended a little Japanese boy and gave him an education. That boy, Mr. Kotsuda, is today a very rich man and a Christian. He recently gave $250,000 to build a great hall for a Christian school.

An evangelistic campaign similar to the campaigns previously conducted by him in past years in the East will be undertaken by Sherwood Eddy in India next year. He will go under interdenominational auspices and will aim to reach small prepared groups of non-Christian men and women rather than to hold large meetings. Special emphasis will be placed on work among students.

Sam Higginbottom, superintendent of the Agricultural Department at Ewing Christian College, Allahabad, writes that an unprecedented number of students have applied for admission to the farming courses and many have had to be refused for lack of room.

During the four years of war Wesleyan ministers in West Africa have rejoiced over the baptism of some 22,000 adult converts and a large number of children in addition.

Tibet at last is to be open to Christian missions. Dr. Shelton and his associates at Batang have been invited by the authorities at Lhasa to begin work there in the sacred capital, the Mecca of Buddhism. Thus the prayers of many decades have been answered.

Five Buddhist ex-Priests work in connection with the *Galilee Maru*, the little vessel which evangelizes the shores of Lake Biwa, Japan. They are connected with Mr. Vories' Mustard-Seed Mission.

The Ancient Syrian Churches in Southwest India, formerly split into factions and at a low level of spiritual life, have harmonized their divided elements; fighting patriarchs now sit on the same platforms and conventions have been held with 15,000 present.

The Swedish Evangelical Mission reports a remarkable religious movement from the interior of Abyssinia. This has taken hold of the Moslem population, so that in the last six years some 10,000 have been baptized into the Christian Church.

Dr. James M. Taylor has been holding meetings in Quetta in British Baluchistan. The message so took hold of them that they secured the largest hall in Quetta for Dr. Taylor's next meeting. One Khan was so impressed that he invited the speaker to come to his khanate and bring a missionary with him for permanent work, offering to give of his means to forward the mission.

In West Africa 23,000 adult converts have been baptized during the four years of war. Even the marvelous mass movements in Haidarabad in India, are completely eclipsed by those of West Africa. In the Gold Coast and Lagos Districts, in the Transvaal, and to a much smaller extent in Rhodesia, the dusky Africans are pressing Christwards in multitudes.

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Accept with pleasure my photograph.

Your little Marcelle who greets you is in apprenticeship to the weaving establishment of Mr. Aubin.

(Signed) MARCELLE JOLLY,
at the home of Madame Houard.

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